NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1845. [No. 40.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUPPLYING DEFICIENCIES IN SOILS.

Mr Breck—It is truly desirable, as your correspondent "Peleg Ploughshare" says, that farmers should be able to learn in what important qualities their soils are deficient, and to adapt their manures to the requirements of the crop designed to be grown.

Though, as Dr. Dana says in his Prize Essay, it "is a settled fact in agriculture that barn-yard manure never fails," it is equally as indisputable a fact that, as an *amender* of soils, it is far less efficacious than many less valued substances, as ashes or silicious sand, and the surface soil of old woodlots. Considering the worth of this latter substance, it is not a little strange to me that its use has not been more generally availed of. While much attention has been excited and devoted, of late years, to the value of peat and muck deposits, as means of fertilizing soils, but little attention has been given to the value of mould in woodlots—which, combining all the good properties of peat and muck, is free from their bad ones, and requires none of the preparation necessary with those substances before being fitted for application to land. Vegetable mould on the surface of woodlands, unlike peat and muck, is *sweet*, instead of *sour*, and hence the process of fermentation is rendered unnecessary: it has nothing harmful to vegetation that needs to be neutralized. It is in itself a wholesome manure, of nature's own manufacture.

One of the most intelligent and observing of New England farmers—Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, has repeatedly, through your columns, urged the use, and illustrated the worth, of woodland mould, as an improver of soils.

In what consisted the secret of the fertility of our New England soils, when first cultivated by civilized hands? Evidently it was the unexhausted vegetable mould. When the virtue of this decreased by incessant cropping, it was the dictate of wisdom to supply more of it to the soil from a deposit which had not as yet been drawn upon. Such a deposit is the surface of old woodlands—a treasure which even at this late day is but little appreciated. As supporting these views, I append the following extract from an essay by F. Mortimer Butler, in the New York Farmer, on "The Law of Nature in the Production of Manures":

"In regard to the primitive uplands, experience has shown that upon the vegetable mould being plowed up and mixed with the earth below it, a rich mellow soil was produced, and that without respect to the earthy materials. These uplands, with their heavy burden of vegetable mould, were highly productive, and have stood the trial of severe cropping for many years. But finally the farmer has discovered a failure in the productiveness of his fields. Is this to be wondered at? He found nature clothed in a rich mantle of fine vegetable mould: he has stripped off this mantle and laid her bosom bare;—the rich mellow soil he found in the beginning, became changed into poor stern earth, before he realized a consciousness of his error, or directed his attention to the replenishing part of a wise command. The materials accumulating in the barnyard and pens, were the first to claim attention: these being found to undergo spontaneous decomposition, the farmer soon learnt to call this decomposition by name fermentation; the product thereof, short muck. Then, with a rich pabulum of short muck, he sought to restore his land to its former state of fertility Was he following the course that nature pursued? or has he succeeded in the undertaking? The answer comes back in the short monosyllable, *no*. He tries long manure, and with no better success.

Although much research has already been made to ascertain the correct method of regaining that power which the soil had when yielding ample returns for the labor bestowed upon it, yet none seem to have regarded sufficiently the manner in which lands were brought to fertility. The voice of nature seems to say—Give back the mantle, *restore my garment of vegetable mould*, and then my bosom, protected against the chilling blasts of winter, and the scorching sun of summer, will yield its former increase." J. H. D.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

Col. T. le Couteur, of the Isle of Jersey, (Eng.) well known for his successful efforts in improving the quality of wheat, by selection of seeds and skill in culture, practiced during a period of twentyfive years, recently presented to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society some specimens of his improved varieties of wheat, accompanied by the following letter, expressing sentiments which will find a ready response in every philanthropic heart. We copy from the Farmers' Cabinet:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with a certificate of my election as an honorary member of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

I beg that you will do me the honor to express to the President and members of your Society, at its next meeting, that I greatly appreciate this mark of distinction.

I have now labored a quarter of a century in the constant view to benefit mankind generally: thus, any mark of approbation coming from a point so distant, is doubly gratifying, and shows that humble, though persevering labors for the public good, are not always unnoticed.

As you state that packets of any size can reach you duty free, I enclose grains of new and excellent varieties of wheat, which, if entrusted to some careful farmer, may prove useful.

You will pardon me for adding, that my early career in life was in the war with the United States, on the Niagara frontier. It always distressed me to hear my own language was that of my opponents, for I felt it to be a sort of civil war! How unhappy is it, that nations springing from a common source, should not rather seek to benefit each other by the friendly relations of commerce, than by seeking to injure each other by war.

It affords me infinitely more pleasure to fancy that any grain I may send you, may become the source of wide-spreading fields of golden produce, harvested by hardy husbandmen, than to contemplate any victory, with its train of devastation and rapine.

I am convinced that the dissemination of those admirable bodies, Agricultural Societies, throughout your noble country, will tend there, as in Europe, to this happy result. The husbandman is averse to war,—he loves industry and peace. In England and France, the whole body of husbandmen dread war—they are the last to desire it: unquiet spirits, with hazardous professions, alone seek it. May it never be again waged by nations springing from one root!

I shall be happy, at any time, to send you seeds of any new grain, if you will let me know the proper period.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very faithful and obliged,

T. LE COUTEUR, F. R. S.

ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN, Esq., *Cor. Sec. Philad'a Ag. Soc.*

ANALYSIS OF INDIAN CORN.

Mr Editor—In the remarks appended to the communication signed *Peleg Ploughshare*, in your last paper, it is observed (and truly,) that in order to learn what deficiencies may exist in a long cultivated soil, "it is important to know the constituents of the crops that have been taken from it." This remark has induced me to inquire if any of our agricultural chemists have made a thorough analysis of the Indian corn plant—and if so, what are the results? I have seen printed analyses of nearly every kind of grain-bearing plants, excepting Indian corn. Has any analysis of this been made, to your knowledge?

Respectfully, yours,

INQUIRER.

☞The only analysis of Indian corn we remember having seen, is that of Prof. Shepard, quoted by Dr. Jackson, in his final Report on the Geology and Mineralogy of New Hampshire. It is as follows:

Composition of the Ashes of Indian Corn.

Silica,	38.45
Potassa, (with traces of soda,)	19.51
Phosphate of lime,	17.17
Phosphate of magnesia,	13.83
Phosphate of potassa,	2.24
Carbonate of lime,	2.50
Carbonate of magnesia,	2.16
Sulph. lime and sulph. magnesia,	0.79
Silica, mechanically present,	1.70
Alumina traces, and loss,	1.65
	100.00

Dr. J. says: "The quantity of ashes operated upon is not stated, and the processes are not given, excepting those of incineration, in which he failed to form a phosphuret of platinum, which was owing to the free admission of atmospheric air, and of combustion at a low temperature. By burning off the carbon with nitric acid, free phosphoric acid may be readily obtained, as in my experiments."—*See Final Report on Geol. &c. of N. H., p. 256.*

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the year 1845.

For Fruits.

The Fruit Committee of the Mass. Horticultural Society, respectfully submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following list of premiums, to be awarded the ensuing year, amounting to the sum of four hundred dollars:—

To be awarded at the Annual Exhibition in September.

Apples—For the greatest number of kinds, and the best grown, $10 00
For the 2d best do. 5 00
For the 3d best do. 3 00

Pears—For the greatest number of kinds, and the best grown, 10 00
For the 2d best do. 5 00
For the 3d best do. 3 00

Grapes—For the best exhibited, 10 00
For the next best exhibited, 7 00
For the next best exhibited, 5 00
For the greatest number of varieties, and the best grown, 10 00
For the next best do. 5 00

Assorted Fruit—For the best basket of fruit of various kinds, 10 00
For the next best do. 7 00
For the next best do. 5 00
For the best dish of Apples, not less than 12 specimens of one variety, a premium of 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00
For the best dish of Pears, not less than 12 specimens of one variety, 5 00
For the next best do. 3 00

Assorted fruits in baskets shall not he entitled to any other than the premium for such.

The above premiums to be awarded on the 1st day of the Exhibition.

Premiums during the Season.

Apples—For the best summer Apples, on or before the 1st Sept. 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00
For the best fall Apples, on or before the 1st December, 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00
For the best winter Apples, on or before the 1st March, 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00

Pears—For the best summer Pears, on or before the 1st Sept. 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00
For the best fall Pears, on or before the 1st of December, 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00
For the best winter Pears, on or before the 1st of March 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00

Cherries—For the best specimens, not less than two quarts, 6 00
For the 2d best, 4 00

Peaches—For the best specimens grown under glass, 6 00
For the 2d best, 4 00
For the best specimen, grown in open culture, 6 00
For 2d best do. 4 00

Apricots—For the best specimen of apricots, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Nectarines—For the best specimen of Nectarines, 6 00
For the 2d best, 4 00

Quinces—For the best specimens of the best kind of Quinces, 5 00
For the next best do. 3 00

Plums—For the best Plums, of the *best flavor*, not less than two quarts, 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00

Gooseberries—For the best flavored and finest specimen, two boxes 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Currants.—For the best flavored and finest specimens, two boxes, 5 00
For the 2d best, 3 00

Raspberries—For the best specimens of Raspberries, not less than 2 boxes, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Strawberries—For the best specimens of Strawberries, not less than two boxes, 8 00
For the next best do. 6 00
For the next best do. 4 00

Watermelon—For the best specimen of Watermelon, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Muskmelon—For the best Muskmelon, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Figs—For the best specimen of Figs, 5 00

Grapes—For the best specimens and the best variety of Grapes, grown under glass previous to July 1st, 10 00
For the 2d best do. 7 00
For the best specimen and variety of grapes, grown under glass subsequently to July 1st, 10 00
For the 2d best do. 7 00

Native Grapes—For the best specimen and variety of Native Grapes, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00
For the best new Seedling Grape, superior to any now extant, 20 00

$362 00
Reserved for gratuities, 38 00

$400 00

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

For Vegetables.

The Committee on Vegetables submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following list of premiums, to be offered the ensuing year:

Asparagus—For the earliest and best, not less than three bunches, $5 00

Beets—For the best (pure blood beet,) during the season, not less than 12 roots, 5 00

Broccoli—For the best three heads, 5 00

Beans—For the best and earliest peck of string beans, 3 00
For the best and earliest Lima beans, not less than two quarts, 3 00
For the best and earliest variety of shell beans, 4 00

Cucumbers—For the best pair under glass, previous to first Saturday in June, 4 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00
For the best and earliest of open culture, 3 00

Cauliflowers—For the best and largest during the season, not less than three heads, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

Corn—For the best and earliest sweet corn, not less than 12 ears, 3 00

Cabbage—For the best drumhead cabbage, during the season, not less than 3 heads, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00
For the best Savoy cabbage during the season, not less than 3 heads. 3 00
For the 2d best do. 2 00

Egg Plants—For the best display during the season, 5 00

Lettuce—For the best six heads, before 1st Saturday in July, 3 00

Potatoes—For the best and earliest peck, previous to Aug. 1st, 3 00

Peas—For the best and earliest peck in June, 3 00

Potatoes—For the best *new* seedling, of superior quality for the table, 10 00

Rhubarb—For the largest and best, previous to 1st Saturday in July, not less than 12 stalks, 5 00

Squashes—For the best pure Canada squashes, not less than 6 in number, 5 00
For the greatest variety exhibited during the season, 5 00

Tomatoes—For the best and earliest, not less than one doz. 3 00

Vegetables—For the best display and greatest variety, at the weekly exhibitions during the season, 10 00
For the second best do. 5 00
For the best display and greatest variety at the annual exhibition, 10 00
For the 2d best do. 7 00
For any new variety of vegetables, suitable for the table and worthy of cultivation, other than seedling potatoes, 10 00

Celery—For the best and largest blanched, not less than 6 roots, 5 00
For the 2d best do. 3 00

WM. B. KINGSBURY, *Chm'n.*

[The premiums for Flowers, and the Regulations, will appear in our next.]

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

There are few parts of a farm that contribute more to the general aggregate of profits, certainly none add more to the comforts of the husbandman, than the one devoted to the culture of fruit; and as all trees are more or less liable to attacks from insect enemies, the fruit grower has need of constant vigilance to preserve his trees and fruit from these assailants. In noticing some of these the first place will belong to those infesting apple orchards.

One of the most common of the insects that attack the apple tree is the caterpillar. *Clisiocampa Americana* of Harris, Tent caterpillar or Lackey, caterpillar of foreign writers, so called from the web it weaves for protection while not feeding. This caterpillar, well known as one of the worst enemies of the orchard, is unfortunately so common as to need no description. Within a few years they seem to have multiplied to an alarming extent; having the last summer entirely stript of their foliage, and of course destroyed the fruit, of thousands of orchards; and there is every probability that their numbers will multiply so long as they are permitted, as they were in many places last year, to proceed in their transformations and work of destruction unmolested. Scarcely any thing is easier than to destroy them when taken, at the proper time, and before they wander to any considerable distance from their webs or nests; and a simultaneous effort of the farmers of any neighborhood or town for their demolition, would effectually abate the nuisance perhaps forever.

Lye, whitewash, poles with brushes or cobs attached, whale oil, soap suds, burning off the webs with gunpowder, and we know not how many other modes of destroying them have been recommended but the method most effectual we have never seen noticed. It is this; when the worms are all hatched from their eggs, and the web becomes so conspicuous that they cannot well be overlooked, with a suitable ladder and a pair of stout mittens, if you are fastidious about using your hand, commence the attack in earnest. Select the time when the worms are all in their web, and at a single grasp, that every occupant may be at once destroyed. We last year knew a farmer whose orchard was loaded with the young caterpillars' webs in the spring, who freed it wholly from them in this way, and its green foliage and heavy fruitage formed a striking contrast to those orchards whose owners made no efforts to save them. When the caterpillar is ready for its transformation, it passes a few weeks in the pupa state, and then comes forth a moth or a miller which deposits its eggs in the comb of a thimble-like form, and near the extremity of some branch. The warmth of the next spring that develops the young leaves hatches the eggs; and the young caterpillars, selecting a favorable spot on the branch, proceed to spin their web, feeding at the same time on the opening leaves and blossoms.

Next to the caterpillar in destructiveness, and where it is fully established, perhaps still more injurious to the orchard, is what is called the canker worm, the progeny of the *Phalæna vernata* of the American entomologists, the *Geometra brumata* of European ones. In this country the ravages of the canker worm are limited mostly to the Atlantic States, and chiefly to New England, while those of the caterpillar extend wherever the apple tree is found. The canker worm belongs to the kind known by the different names of inch worm loaper caterpillar, surveyor, &c., from their mode of progress. There is a wide difference between the male and female of the parent moths; the former have wings, while the latter is only provided with their rudiments. The general time for the deposition of their eggs is in March, but in mild winters they have been observed in every month busy in this work; in fact, in favorable seasons, eggs are deposited in every month from October till April. The insects, when they escape from the earth, make for the nearest fruit trees, the male by flying and the female by crawling up the body. In this progress the pairing of the moths usually takes place, and the female ascending to the top of the tree, glues her eggs upon the fruit buds and smaller branches, singly or in clusters. Rain cannot wash them off, nor cold destroy their vitality. The warmth that opens the buds brings the canker worm from the eggs, at first almost transparent and but little larger than a horse hair; they feed on the delicate young leaves, but soon take the blossoms and the young buds, their appetite appearing to increase with their size. When the fruit begins to form, it becomes their favorite food; and when this is devoured the foliage is again attacked, and where they are numerous, the small webs they make to protect themselves, added to the destruction of the foliage, gives the tree the appearance of having been scorched. They leave off eating when about four weeks old, and following the directions of instinct, begin to quit the trees. They generally let themselves down by a thread spun from their mouths, while some creep down the trunks and others fall at once to the earth. When they reach the earth they penetrate it from two to six inches, where they are transformed into chrysalids. In this state they usually remain till spring, but any considerable degree of warmth will, as before stated, bring out the perfect insect at any previous time.

Most fortunately, as the females of this scourge of the orchard are without wings, they cannot spread rapidly, or they might wholly destroy our fruit trees. Naturally confined to a limited space, they spread mostly by accidental causes; but when once established they are difficult to subdue and terribly destructive. To put a total stop to the ravages of the canker worm, it is only necessary to prevent the females from crawling up the tree; but this, so easy in theory, in practice is found to be very difficult. Almost every thing sticky, greasy, offensive, or poisonous, has been tried, and with very little effect. Tar spread on the trunk of the tree or on paper, and secured about it, will check them for a time, but it will soon become dry, and is then passed at once; or where the insects are numerous, the tar will soon be so covered as to permit the ascending column to pass safely. Threads or papers smeared with mercurial ointment, have been found ineffectual. In short, all ordinary obstacles are overcome readily.

In Kollar's work on insects, the following contrivance is pronounced the best yet discovered: Four boards, about a foot long, and rather wider than the diameter of the tree, are nailed together in the form of an open box; but the fourth side is not fastened until the box is placed around the tree. The bottom must be placed an inch or two deep in the earth, which must be trod down hard about it, to prevent the moths getting under it. On the top, a thin piece of wood, three or four inches wide, is nailed, to prevent the sun or rain having effect on the tar or grease which is to be smeared on the outside of the box, on the under side, and in the angle formed by this coping. While the box is new, smearing must be repeated two or three days in succession; afterwards, smearing is only necessary two or three times during autumn, or if the weather is cold, it may be dispensed with until spring. On the first appearance of warm weather, the boot must be again smeared, which, with occasinal repetitions, will prevent their ascent. The principal recommendation of this method is, that while it is effectual, it prevents all that damage which is apt to arise from the application of tar, grease, oil of any kind, directly to the bark.

Some hopes are entertained that showering the trees infested by the worm, with a mixture of water and whale oil soap, as recommended by Mr Haggerston, will destroy the canker-worm as well as other insects. If hogs are allowed to run under the trees, and the ground is rooted over repeatedly during the time the insect is in the earth, from July till October, multitudes will be killed.

Fortunately for the farmer or orchardist, the canker-worm has many enemies. They are devoured by birds; a large ground beetle feeds upon them voraciously; an ichneumen fly deposits its eggs in the worm, from which is hatched a maggot that destroys it; and even the eggs of the canker-moth are pierced by a small fly, a *Platygaster*, in which an egg is left which is hatched into a minute maggot, feeding on the contents of the moth's egg until it is fully grown. These and various other means are adopted in the economy of nature, to check the increase of these noxious insects.—*Trans. of the New York State Agricultural Society for the year* 1843.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The following table showing the estimated quantity of silk manufactured in the several States, is from the last annual report of the Commissioner of Patents:

State or Territory.	*Pounds.*
Maine,	850
New Hampshire,	1,100
Massachusetts,	37,690
Rhode Island,	1,140
Connecticut,	176,210
Vermont,	10,990
New York,	6,540
New Jersey,	5,200
Pennsylvania,	33,100
Delaware,	4,580
Maryland,	8,530
Virginia,	7,720
North Carolina,	8,050
South Carolina,	6,930
Georgia,	7,660
Alabama,	7,170
Mississippi,	270
Louisiana,	1,310
Tennessee,	25,090
Kentucky,	5,810
Ohio,	31,500
Indiana,	1,050
Illinois,	4,250
Missouri,	260
Arkansas,	270
Michigan,	1,730
Florida,	510
Wisconsin,	30
District of Columbia,	1,250
	396,790

Cranberries.—Mr Fuller, of Deerfield, informs the New Hvmpshire Herald, that he had about two and a half acres of cranberries, from which he gathered the past season, 29 barrels. The year previous, he got from the same ground, one barrel only; but the year before that he gathered 80 barrels! He employs children to pick them at an expense of 25 cents per bushel. His fruit is of the first quality, and sells in market for $10 per barrel. At one-third of this price, they would be a profitable crop.

There is much marsh land that is now the fruitful source of disease, and yields nothing, which might be converted into profitable cranberry meadows.—*Amer. Far.*

Bee Moth.—Dr. Waterman gives in the Cleaveland Herald, his mode of catching the bee-miller or moth. He says: "I took two white dishes, (I think white attracts their attention in the night,) and placed them on the top of the hives, and filled them about full of sweetened vinegar. The next morning I had about fifty millers caught; the second night, I caught fifty more; the third night, being cold, I did not get any; the fourth night, being warm, I caught about four hundred."

Description.—A runaway apprentice is thus described in an advertisement:—"He is thick set, usually wears a glazed hat five feet high, and iron shod shoes with cross-eyes."

"*I'll take your part,*" as the dog said when he stole the cat's dinner.

DR. JACKSON'S REMARKS

At the Tenth Agricultural Meeting at the State House.

(Concluded.)

The most thorough analysis of guano, was made by Voelckl, and gave the following results:

Urate of ammonia,	9.0
Oxalate of ammonia,	10.6
Oxalate of lime,	7.0
Phosphate of ammonia,	6.0
Phos. Magnesia and ammonia,	2.6
Sulphate of potash,	5.5
Sulphate of soda,	3.8
Muriate of ammonia,	4.2
Phosphate of lime,	14.3
Clay and sand,	4.7
Undetermined organic matter, 1-8 of which is soluble in water, &c.	32.3
	100.

Considering the above analysis, and the saline matters of plants, I have been able to make an artificial compound, which I have no doubt will exceed in fertilizing properties, the natural guano. It can be made of any degree of strength required, and the cost will be reduced in proportion as the more expensive salts are omitted or diminished in quantity. The best kind I made as follows:

		Estimated cost in a large way	Cents.
Bone ash,	15 lbs.	½ ct.	7
Carbonate of ammonia,	10 '	6 '	60
Phosphate of soda,	10 '	4 '	40
Sulphate of magnesia,	6 '	3 '	18
Muriate of ammonia,	5 '	9 '	45
Sulphate of soda,	3 '	1 '	3
Sulphate of potash,	5 '	3 '	15
Nitrate of soda,	5 '	4 '	20
Nitrate of potash,	2 '	6 '	12
Humate of potash,	20 '	3 '	60
Apocrenate and humate of am.	10 '	4 '	40
Oxide of manganese,	5 '	2 '	10
Peroxide of iron,	2 '	1 '	2
	100 lbs.		$3 32

By a complicated series of decompositions, this mixture becomes very similar in its properties to the natural guano.

The estimate of cost is made under the impression that crude articles only would be used, as prepared in the large way. The actual cost of the specimen I here exhibit, was much greater—such chemical articles being used as are sold in the apothecaries' shops, or made in the laboratory for the purpose.

The ingredients may be varied to suit the soil or the crop required. Thus I omit, in the specimen laid before you, the oxides of iron and manganese, which abound in our New England soils.

The following is the composition of a cheaper artificial guano, which has been prepared from my receipt, and sold in this city:

Nitrate of soda,	20 lbs.
Muriate of ammonia,	10 '
Carb. ammonia,	5 '
Carb. potash,	5 '
Sulphate of soda,	8 '
Sulphate of magnesia,	5 '
Ground bones,	60 '
Salt,	10 '
Carb. iron and manganese,	3 '2oz.

These are mixed with peat or swamp muck, a sufficiency of gypsum being mixed in to absorb the ammonia disengaged. Valentine mixes in two bushels of gypsum and a cartload of meadow-mud or street manure. This compost is said to have proved very successful in this vicinity, and is of but little cost—not more than a cent a pound.

My method of making artificial guano is as follows:—Take 10 pounds of common caustic potash, and dissolve it in boiling water in an iron pot placed over the fire. Then add 20 or 30 pounds of sawdust, stirring it well in. Boil until the whole forms a dark brown paste, and dry off; then take it out of the pot with a ladle. Then take 15 or 20 pounds of fine sifted ground bones or pulverized burnt bones, and mix them with the above described humate of potash. Add 10 pounds of the phosphate of soda, 6 pounds of Epsom salts, 10 pounds of carbonate of ammonia, 3 pounds of sulphate of soda, 5 pounds of sulphate of potash, 5 pounds of nitrate of soda, 2 pounds of nitrate of potash, and 5 pounds of fine peat, and rub them all into a powder. Then mix them intimately with the humate of potash and bone-dust, before described. This will make the most concentrated manure known. It may be diluted with any quantity of peat or dry soil, that the farmer may think best. Peat is the best substance to mix with it to retain any gaseous matters that may be disposed to escape.

Peat may be mixed with potash and treated exactly like saw-dust and will make a good manure where the soil needs humus and potash. If the soil needs phosphates, ground bones may be boiled up with the mixture. This would be the *cheapest* guano.

An infinite number of artificial compounds may be made on the principles I have already stated, by supplying the ingredients needed by plants and wanting in the soil.

I lay upon the table, Mr President, some cartridges of artificial guano, made according to the *canons* of agricultural chemistry, which are at the service of the *great guns* here present, on condition that that they will let us hear a *report* from them.

Each cartridge contains two ounces of artificial guano, sufficient, I suppose, for at least half a dozen hills of corn, (or if spread and raked into the surface,) for a piece of land about six feet square.

It should be mixed up with some dry soil, before it is used. I wish it tried against an equal weight of natural guano, on the same soil. It is best tried on the poorest soil, where its effects will be more manifest. If the first supply should prove inadequate for the ground assigned for the experiment, a second cartridge may be discharged on the soil.

Composition of two kinds of Ashes.

Oak—*Q. robur.*		Pine—*P. picea.*	
Potash,	51.73	Potash,	21.75
Lime,	3.92	Soda,	6 76
Magnesia,	4.45	Lime,	1.54
Sea salt,	0.78	Magnesia,	16.79
Phosphate of iron,	2.09	Ox. of iron,	1.31
Sulphate of lime,	3.79	Phos. acid,	39.65
Phos. acid,	12.50	Salt,	0.57
Silex,	0.77	Silex,	11.71
Carb. acid,	14.26		
Coal and sand,	4.28		99.88
	98.57.		

It will be seen that oak ashes contain a much larger proportion of alkaline matter than that of pine, and a less proportion of phosphoric acid. Hence they must have a very different action on soils. Leached ashes are deprived of much of the alkali, but still a very large proportion of it remains in combination with silex, as silicate of potash. This is gradually dissolved, and rendered available to plants, through the action of carbonic acid and the acids of the soil. Ashes made at a high temperature, in stoves, are little valued by the soap-boiler, but after leaching, are more valuable to the farmer, because the leaching has not removed the alkali.

Phosphate of lime and bi-phos. of magnesia, remain undissolved in leached ashes, with a little phosphate of iron, silex and gypsum. These are slowly taken up by plants, and serve as nourishment.

Salt is also found in all ashes, and must have been originally derived from the soil. It is removed by water from leached ashes, and should be replaced by adding a small quantity of that substance.

Saline manures, which are very soluble, should always be mixed with the compost, instead of placing them directly on the soil.

Potash may be mixed with peat, or it may be combined with sawdust, with which it should be melted, until the whole mass forms a thick brown paste, soluble in water. This should be mixed with soil before spreading it on the land. It is humate of potash.

Carbonate of ammonia, and other ammoniacal salts, should be crushed to powder, and then may be mixed with peat, with which they form an excellent manure.

Ten pounds of carbonate of ammonia mixed with a cartload of peat or swamp muck, will be found to be a very strong and valuable manure, and if it is desirable to convert the carbonate into a sulphate, you have only to add a little gypsum, which will give up its sulphuric acid to the ammonia, while the lime is converted into a carbonate of lime. Pure carbonate of ammonia is worth a shilling a pound, but if desired for agriculture, a crude article can be prepared from the exhalations in burning bones, or from the refuse liquors of gas light establishments.

Sulphate of ammonia may also be obtained, by adding sulphate of iron to putrid urine, the sulphuric acid taking the ammonia to form a sulphate, while the oxide of iron is thrown down as a carbonate of iron. The liquor being poured off and evaporated down, will give crystals of sulphate of ammonia. It may be used directly as a liquid manure, or it may be mixed into the composts. It is also useful as a steep for seed, and aids the growth of the young plant.

Steeps and most of the saline manures, serve to give the young plant a vigorous growth, which it maintains subsequently on coarser food from the soil, while it possesses more power in appropriating carbonic acid of the air.

In treating peat bogs, several different methods have been used, each of which has its advocates, but few consider the different circumstances which render a particular method better in one situation than another. Some pare and burn, others cover with gravel or loam, while a third party maintains that the peat moss must be first inverted and rolled down hard, previous to any other treatment, and that if this is not done, the wild grasses and brakes will work their way through the gravel and loam laid on the surface. Now, I have seen each of these modes of operating, in numerous places, with variable success. When the layer of peat is thin, not more than a foot or two in thickness, a covering of subsoil, or of gravel, is amply sufficient to keep out the wild grasses, especially if a dressing of compost manure is spread over the surface, previous to sowing the bog with herdsgrass and red-top.

If the peat is covered with a light turf or moss, it takes a very large quantity of soil or gravel to bury it, and the application is apt to prove ineffectual. It is better, then, to turn over the turf, or if the bog is not too miry, the turf may be taken off and burnt, and the ashes may be restored to the bog.

In all cases it is essential that the springs around the bog should be cut off by marginal drains, and that the water should be lowered about three feet from the surface of the bog.

The nature of the gravel or subsoil that is laid on a peat bog, has also a considerable influence. Mere silicious sand and gravel have no corrective properties, and hence cannot do any other than a mechanical service. Gravel of undecomposed granite, may perform both a chemical and mechanical duty. Micaceous subsoil acts very much like ashes, in supplying potash and lime to the acids of peat.

In a deep bog, after thorough draining, it is generally best to break up the surface with a plow having a very sharp coulter, much like those used in the prairies of the West—or the turf may be cut quite rapidly before the plow, by means of a broad axe, and the plow may then follow;—or the bog may be plowed when the surface is frozen to the depth of four inches. A roller should be afterwards passed over the surface, to crowd down the peat into a compact mass. It is then ready for a light top-dressing of subsoil and one of compost manure, after which it will be sure to take the grass-seed, if there is no noxious matter present in the peat, as is not unfrequently the case.

Sulphate of iron is sometimes so abundant in peat, as to prevent the growth of plants, and if this is the case, the bog must be heavily top-dressed with old mortar, air-slacked lime, marl, or ashes, which will not only remedy the evil, but will improve in the highest degree the quality of the bog, for the salts (sulphates) thus formed, are active fertilizers, while the carbonic acid given out by the decomposition of the carbonates, serves to nourish the green crop.

It may be known that peat contains any notable quantity of sulphate of iron, by observing—

First, that the ashes of the peat is of a brick red color.

Second, that the peat is very black and pasty.

Third, that the soil thrown up around the margin of the bog, is in dry weather covered with an efflorescence of sulphate of iron, or copperas, which may be known by the taste. Or it may be proved chemically, by leaching the peat and evaporating the solution until crystals of copperas are obtained.

Sulphate of alumina also occurs in peat bogs, and is equally noxious with sulphate of iron. Both these salts kill plants. Pyritiferous marl, in Saco, first produced a luxuriant green crop, and then cut off all the roots, and destroyed the crop. This was owing, first, to the generation of carbonic acid from carbonate of lime, and formation of sulphate of lime—then, as there was not lime enough for the acid, the sulphate of iron gained the ascendancy, and killed and disorganized the roots.

Peat is valuable as a basis for compost, not only on account of the large proportion of vegetable matter which it contains, and the saline matters in it, but also because it retains moisture with great tenacity, the dry peat for fuel never containing less than 25 per cent. of water. It is, also, when dry, a good absorber and retainer of heat, and thus serves to maintain a higher temperature in the fields during the night. Charcoal has also this property, and land sprinkled with it, was proved by experiments I made ten years ago, to be of a higher temperature than that of the soil adjacent. The *color* of a soil has much influence as to its absorbing the sun's rays, and the nature of its ingredients determines its radiating and conducting properties. These points have not met with the attention they merit. Indeed, there are so many subjects yet uninvestigated, which are capable of explanation by exact experiments, that it would be wise economy for a State or the nation to establish an institution, where every doubtful question might be brought to the test of rational experiment. The joint labors of farmers, botanists, and chemists, might do much towards the improvement of the science of agriculture.

The worst peat makes the best manure, when the farmer knows how to manage it. The operations are not costly, but he must *know what to do*. Hence the value of science to the practical farmer. He should know how to make the most of the things about him. Science teaches the best economy, and I have no doubt that it will soon very materially improve the art of agriculture—especially in New England, where the farmer must operate skilfully or give up business. I am glad to see that the march of improvement is onward, and that the young farmer is now endeavoring to avail himself of the latest improvements, in science and the arts.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING BUTTER, OBVIATED.

The last number of the Cabinet contains an appeal to its editor and readers, on the difficulty of making butter in the winter—which, from its interesting source—"Young Wives"—seems calculated to elicit prompt reply. The following, which appears to embrace the true principle, and to be conclusive on the subject, is the result of the experience of a noted agriculturist, W. Allen, of N. Andover, (Mass.) and was published in the New England Farmer of Jan. 14th, 1835:—

"Having thought much on the subject, and experienced all the uncertain results of which others complain, I have been led to the conclusion—which experiments have confirmed—that there is a certain degree of heat, could it be ascertained, to which the cream might be raised, which would ensure a quick process in the formation and separation of the butter from the whey or milk, at the same time preserve the quality of the butter, and prevent that frothiness and softness which are the never failing result of long continued churning.

"To ascertain the degree of heat necessary to insure a short process, we heated the cream on the hearth to about 72 or 73 degrees—this, with heat in the churn, which was scalded with boiling water, gave to the cream about 75 degrees heat. In six or seven trials, during the months of November and December, the longest process in churning was twenty minutes, the shortest ten. The butter has been uniformly sweet and hard, and in nothing inferior to that made in October, except in color. The last churning was on the 30th of December last. I attended to the whole process carefully. The cream when first put into the churn, was at 80 degrees—I waited till the heat had fallen to 75 degrees, and immediately began the operation: the butter was formed and ready to take out of the churn in just ten minutes. By the way, I use, and have for several years, a rocking churn, and think it the best, all things taken into view, that has ever been in use in New England.

"N. B. Since writing the above, one of my neighbors, hearing of my successful experiments, called on me to borrow my thermometer, [the instrument costs about a dollar,] to make a similar experiment. He informed me that their two last trials to make butter, after churning twenty-four hours, had been unsuccessful. They accordingly prepared the cream as above directed, heating to 75 degrees—the butter came in five minutes—was hard and good for winter butter."

Hogs at Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We are indebted to Mr Clearwater for the following statement of the number of hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati and Covington the past season. Instead of giving the names of the several slaughter houses, we number them as we did last season:

No. 1,	36,715 head.
" 2,	29,456 "
" 3,	28,228 "
" 4,	23,612 "
" 5,	16,089 "
" 6,	12,838 "
" 7,	11,906 "
" 8, (at Covington,)	12,384 "
	171,228 head.

We shall know in a few days, the number of slaughtered hogs received this season by wagon and river. We suppose it to be only about 15,000, which would make the entire number packed here this season, 186,228 head. Last season, the entire number packed here was 240,000 head."

Say No.—Multitudes of young men are ruined by not having decision enough to say *no*. They meet with companions who invite them to step into an oyster saloon, a bowling alley or a bar room: they are perfectly aware that they would not like to have their parents see them go into these places; they are aware that those who entice them are as yet below themselves in moral character—but they have not firmness enough to say *no*. When they allow themselves to be led astray once, they will again—and then they must return the compliment. This is the beginning of that course which leads to drinking, to tavern suppers, to the theatre—to the house of her which is the way to hell—and then the ruin, the utter ruin of the young man is almost inevitable.—*Rev. J. Todd.*

Mr Editor—I perceive by the "Ploughman" of the 22d inst., that my reference to the editor's remark, viz: "*All* agree that manures do not descend," has operated like a nettle on him. "By *all*," says the erudite editor, with his temper worked up to the "wrath and cabbage" pitch—"by *all*, I mean all who have large experience and are capable of catching an idea." This explanation is perfectly satisfactory to *me*,—but I cannot forbear observing—and it is all I feel called upon to say—that though (unlike some I could mention,) I am not overcharged with *self-conceit*, I would, notwithstanding this deficiency, bind myself by solemn obligation, to *catch* all the *ideas* that the old hen* of the "Ploughman" will *hatch*, in any given time.

J. H. D.

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*This term, it may be unnecessary to say, is altogether complimentary. "The hen," says the philosopher *Scriggins*, "is among the *wisest*, as she is among the most useful, of her species."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 2, 1845.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR CROPS.

Next in importance to manuring land liberally, is to pulverize it thoroughly. Let not haste to dispatch your spring work, prevent your giving your land a faithful plowing, harrowing, and if for grain or grass, a faithful rolling. Your success with your crops depends in a material degree, on these conditions in the preparatory treatment of the soil.

If your ground intended for crops this spring, was plowed last autumn, it will need less preparation than if the case were otherwise: still, it should be thoroughly stirred and powdered before putting in the seed.

Where you do plow, by all means plow *deep*—harrow both ways, and let the roller follow. If you have never pursued these practices heretofore, try them now, and we predict you will never be disposed to abandon them hereafter. Do not distrust the utility of these measures without giving them a trial.

The benefits that result from deep stirring and pulverization of the soil, and from the use of the roller, have been, comparatively, but little appreciated, because but little known, from actual experience. Lumps of soil, or soil and manure, may lie in the soil *inert*, from the time of preparing the land for the crop, till the time of harvesting the product,—whereas if a little pains were taken to pulverize them, they would contribute to the sustenance of the crop, or by chemical action, to the improvement of the soil.

If you intend to set out an orchard this spring, you could not do a better thing to ensure its success and promote your interest, than to subsoil plow the land where your trees are to stand,—and we would strongly recommend the same operation on all other land intended for crops. The concurrent testimony which is borne in favor of the subsoil plow by all who have tested its merits, renders the recommendation of its use perfectly safe. Experience with it has fully confirmed what theory advanced in its favor—that it is second in importance to no other agricultural implement of modern invention.

Many a farmer who proclaims his *inability* to afford the expenditure of a dozen or fifteen dollars for a subsoil plow, spends full this amount annually for things which are not only of no service to him, but which are sheer follies. We never knew a man who had used a subsoil plow, who did not reply in answer to a question upon the subject, that he considered the cost of the plow was fully repaid him by the advantages resulting from the first year's use of it.

BEETS AND POTATOES AS FOOD FOR COWS.

We see it stated that at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Science, a member presented a report on some experiments made by the celebrated M. Boussingault, relative to the feeding of cows on beet roots and potatoes. M. Boussingault states that two cows which were fed exclusively on beet root, fell off in flesh in sixteen days, nearly one-sixth—and their milk diminished from 8 to 9 litres each per day, to 4 litres each. They were then turned into pasture and soon resumed their former weight and gave their former quantity of milk.

They were next fed exclusively on potatoes, when they fell off still more in flesh than they had done on beet root, and the milk was reduced to 2 litres each per day. On being given a mixed food of hay, chopped straw, beet root and potatoes, they again recovered their flesh, and gave their former quantity of milk. The conclusions of the experimenter were, that beet root and potatoes do not perform the part usually imputed to them, of fattening cattle, or increasing the quantity of milk.

These experiments of M. Boussingault, were, no doubt, properly conducted, and their results correctly stated,—but still, we think, experience upon a far more extended scale, has demonstrated that beet root *will* increase the quantity of milk, and that potatoes *will* fatten animals—and we think it will require stronger proof than is afforded by the above experiments, on two animals, to induce our farmers to come to the conclusion of the French experimenter, relative to the operation of beets and potatoes when fed to cows.

FINE STOCK.

[We saw the splendid animals described below, and intended to have spoken of them in our last. The following notice of them is from the Boston Cultivator :]

"On Monday, (of last week,) Mr Wm. H. Sotham, of Hereford Hall, Albany, N. Y., offered in market, at Brighton, a fat Hereford cow and heifer. The cow was allowed to be the fattest animal that had ever been offered in this market; and in this case the butchers considered it an important advantage that the fat was laid on in the right places—those parts that bring the highest prices. The cow was of very small bone, and it was evident that the offal would be light.

Mr Sotham informed us that this breed fattens so easily that he had not given this cow ten dollars worth of extra food. She ceased to give milk in January, 1844, and was then fed with the milch cows. In the summer she ran in a pasture, and had green corn fodder, in the proper season for this food. In the fall she had hay and turnips till about Christmas, and then oil meal, about four quarts per day, in addition to the other food. The butchers estimated her weight, when dressed, at 1500 pounds, and an offer of $150 was made for her—a pretty good price for a cow, with so little extra keep. She was the fattest animal of the kind that we ever saw.

We also saw at the Brighton market on Monday, some superior fat sheep of the South Down and Cotswold breed, reared and fed by Mr John M'Donald M'Intyre, of Albany. One of these South Downs weighed alive 205 lbs., and several two years old, weighed from 180 to 190 lbs. The largest Cotswold weighed alive 287 lbs. In Mr M.'s flock, the South Down fleeces weigh on an average about 5 lbs., the Cotswold 8 lbs., each bringing about the same in market—from 30 to 34 cents. The Cotswold wool is rather coarse, but it is long, and excellent for combing purposes.

These gentlemen brought on this excellent stock to try the market, and see if there be encouragement for raising such."

Manure Making.—There is one means of making manure on every farm, which is too commonly overlooked, or not availed of: we mean from the wash and waste liquors of the house. Cart a load of loam near the outlet of your sink, and carry the spout on to it; shovel over the heap occasionally, and in six or eight weeks the mass will be enriched, and a fresh lot may be brought to undergo the same process. Thus, in the course of the year, several loads of manure may be made, at a trifling cost, and of a quality hardly inferior to that from the barn-yard. This hint is worth something.

P-l-o-u-g-h *vs.* P-l-o-w.—In a work on Husbandry published 306 years ago, we find the latter way of spelling this word as common as the former.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, March 29, 1845.

Wm. Kenrick, Esq., Newton, presented specimens of the Winter Harvey Apple, (with scions for the use of members,) from Worcester county. The apples were large and good. Also, Company Apple, from L. Grosvenor, of Pomfret, Conn. They were of good size and fine flavor. Also, a variety for a name.

Samuel Downer, Esq., of Dorchester, presented for distribution, four kinds of superior Apple scions.

Figs, the first that have appeared on our tables the present season, by J. F. Allen, Esq., of Salem.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, two superb plants of Azalea indica, viz: lateritia and variegata—elegant var. and finely grown. The plants were densely clothed with dark green foliage, and profusely covered with flowers, from the surface of the pots upwards, and made a magnificent appearance. According to our views of well grown plants, these were models of perfection. Also, Tea Rose Lyonnais, very large and beautiful.

From Wm. Meller, a fine seedling white Azalea, of good habit, but not superior to the white varieties now in cultivation. Also, fine Mimulus, Verbenas, Polyanthus, &c.

From Wm. E. Carter, a plant of Sutherlandica frutescens, (beautiful); Schizanthus Hookerii ; three fine plants of Azalea indica, var. Smithii, and flowers of A. Phœnicia; Camellia Leeana superba, and a fine dark red seedling.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a superb collection of Roses, viz. Moss celina, Yellow Tea, Hermosa (Bourbon,) Bouquere (Tea,) Pharoon (Tea,) Gama (Tea,) Mrs. Bosanquet (Bourbon,) Lamarque (Nois.,) Smith's Yellow (Nois.) Hypolite (Tea,) Caroline (Tea,) Amelie (Nois.) &c.

The committee award to W. E. Carter a gratuity of two dollars, for his Azaleas.

The President has declined competing for premiums during his occupancy of the chair—otherwise the committee would have awarded to him the first premium for Azaleas. For the Committee,
JOS. BRECK, *Chm'n.*

☞We would invite attention to the following

SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

The subscriber having relinquished Farming, will offer at Public Vendue, at his Farm in Moorestown, Burlington County, N. Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire Stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two Imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Buonaparte;" two Imported Mares—three full-blooded Stud Colts, one two and four years old—two full blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two Fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blood Canadian Mare, three and four years old, and one Filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English Mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the United States,) in all the principal Agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the Fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the Committees. At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York city in October last, he received the Silver Medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the Colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of Sale, some of which, no doubt, may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS.
Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., March 15, 1845.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending March 30.

March, 1845.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 24	36	46	41	W.
Tuesday, 25	36	39	35	N. W.
Wednesday, 26	19	49	40	E.
Thursday, 27	42	56	43	E.
Friday, 28	37	53	40	N. E.
Saturday, 29	37	46	38	E.
Sunday, 30	46	71	63	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 31, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 465 Beef Cattle, 40 pairs Working Oxen, 275 Sheep and 234 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—An advance was effected. Extra $5,75 a 5,88. First quality $5,25 a 5,50. Second quality, $5 a 5,25. Third quality, $4,50 a 5,00.

Working Oxen.—Sales $62, $67, $70, $85, and $95.

Sheep.—Sales from $3,50 to 4,00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows. A lot of old hogs 5, 5 1-8 and 5 1-4. At retail, 5 1-2 and 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The business of the week past has been to a fair extent.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 51 a 53—do. do. white 48 a 49—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 73 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 73—Oats, Southern, 25 a 30—Northern do. 35 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 32 a 33—Bran, 22 a 24.

FLOUR. The transactions of the week past have been comparatively small, and prices are without material change.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 67 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 62 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 62 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low f'd new $0 00 a 4 62—Alexandria, wharf, 4 62 a 0 00—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 67—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $4 62 a 4 67—Genesee, common, cash, $4 94 a 5 00—do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 62 a 4 87. Rye, $3 50 a 3 62—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. A brisk demand has been experienced for Beef and Pork, and prices have been almost hourly improving for several days past.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$0 00 a 9 00.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $16 00 a 16 50—do Clear $00 00 a 15 00 do. Mess, $14 00 a 14 50—do Prime $11 50 a 12 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 0 a 9½—Southern and Western, 9 a 9½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been a fair demand for fleece during the week, and prices are unchanged.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.—American full blood, do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36—1-4 and common do 32 a 35—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 14; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 16 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.

EGGS, 15 to 20.

APPLE TREES

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand a fine assortment of *APPLE TREES*, among which are Baldwins—R. Island Greenings—R. Russeting—Red Streak, fine winter—Niack Pippin, (August)—Monmouth Pippin, winter—Fanau'ette, fine large fall—Pennock's Red, fine winter—River Apple, early—Early Harvest—Golden Rennett—Wine, very large and fine—Yellow Bellflower—Bleinham Orange—Newton Pippin—Early Sampson—Porter—Williams's Early—Danvers Winter Sweet—Sweet Bough—Early Sweet—Hubbardston Nonsuch—Orange Pippin, (Oct. to Jan.)

FRUIT TREES.

Messrs. S. & G. HYDE, Nurserymen, near Newton Corner, have for sale an assortment of *FRUIT TREES*, of every description, which they offer to the public at reasonable prices.—Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Newton Corner, March 31.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in Vienna, on the post road leading from Augusta to Farmington. Said farm contains about one hundred and ten acres of good land, suitably divided into woodland, mowing, pasturage and tillage, with a good orchard, good fences, and buildings nearly new. Further particulars may be learned of the subscriber, on the premises, or of Levi Johnson, Augusta, or Epaphras Johnson, Farmington. THOMAS SMITH.

March 31.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS !!

A fresh supply of Sweet Potato Slips, just received and for sale, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a two story House, Barn, and all other necessary out buildings in thorough repair, together with twenty acres or more of excellent Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasture, on which there are a great variety of choice Fruit Trees, &c., situated in the south part of Pepperell, on the county road leading from Boston to Keene,—and within thirty minutes ride from the contemplated Rail Road from Worcester to Nashua. Any person wishing to purchase a delightful country residence, will do well to examine the premises. Terms will be liberal and payment made easy. For further particulars reference is made to Mr. Joseph Breck.

F. A. WALTON.

Pepperell, March 5, 1845.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries of almost any varieties, provided a few days notice is given. They have on hand the following Apple Scions:—

Baldwin, R. Russetting, Greening, Spitzenburg, Porter, Old Nonsuch, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Red Astrachan, Butterfield (a beautiful winter,) Newton Pippin, Yellow Bell Flower, Gardener Sweet, Blanchard's Winter (new and fine,) Adams' Winter (new and fine,) Striped Sweet fine-Fall,) Scraper (very fine large Fall variety,) Fameuse, Jewett's Fine Red, Lyscom, Porter, Corse's Favorite, Lecister Sweet, (very best winter,) Maiden's Blush, Danvers Winter Sweet, Ram's Horn, Peck's Pleasant, Pennock's Red, Wine, with other fine sorts. Price for Apples 25 cents per dozen, or $1,50 per hundred.

Pears, Plums and Cherries, 50 cents per dozen; extra fine charged for rare varieties.

A liberal discount made when 500 or more is taken.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 12, 1845.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

J. BRECK & CO. have a great variety of fine Cauliflower, Brocoli, Cabbage, Sweet Marjorim, Thyme, Sage, &c., for sowing in hot beds. Also, a large assortment of FLOWER SEEDS, comprising many rare and beautiful new varieties, of Greenhouse and hardy annuals and perennials, from 6 to 25 cents per paper.

Boxes assortments of 20 fine varieties for	$1 00
do 50 do.	2 00
Boxes containing 12 fine varieties of German ten week stocks,	62½
Do do 12 fine var. German Larkspurs	62½
Do do 10 var. fine double Hollyhocks,	50
Do do 10 var. do. German Asters,	50

Also, Lupins, Sweet Peas, Double Balsam, Zinnias, Discus Phlox Drummondi, &c. &c.

Feb. 25.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

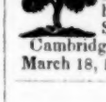
They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NURSERY.



H. Vandine informs the public, that he has for sale, a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from three to six years old, Shrubs, &c. &c.

Cambridgeport, Windsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston.

March 18, 1845. 2m.

A Farm for sale.

Situated in Byfield Parish, Newbury, 4 1-4 miles from Newburyport, 1 1-4 miles from the meeting house, 1-4 mile from Dummer Academy, and 3 1-2 miles from the Rowley depot, and is on the Stage road from Newburyport to Georgetown, Andover and Lowell, containing 81 acres of Land, enclosed by a good stone wall, in good repair.

The Buildings consist of a good Dwelling House, 2 stories high, containing 5 lower rooms, 8 chambers, a milk room, a brick milk cellar, with a good cellar under the whole house. Also, a Wood House and Grain Chamber attached to the house. It has 2 good Barns in good repair, a Chaise and Wagon House, and Work Shop, with a Store Chamber over the same.

There is on the Farm a great variety of Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Gardner Sweetings, &c. &c., from which was gathered over 250 bbls. the last season. Half an acre is enclosed for a Garden, containing a choice collection of Peach, Pear and Plum Trees, Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, Strawberry and Quince Bushes.

☞ Water is conducted into the house by a pipe, from a never-failing spring of soft water, precluding the necessity of a cistern.

Also, a large Ox Wagon and Cart, both of which have Iron axletrees, and every kind of Farming Utensils, together with the Stock of said Farm. For further particulars inquire on the premises of EBENEZER STEDMAN.

March 18, 1845.

Farm for sale.

A small Farm in Framingham Village, consisting of from 6 to 10 acres of land, as may be desired; with a good two story Dwelling House, Out Buildings, Barn, &c., and is stocked with a great variety of the choicest kind of Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Quince and Cherry Trees, most of them in bearing. Also, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Grape Vines, &c.

The location is one of the pleasantest and most desirable in the Village. If desired the premises would be exchanged for real estate in Boston.

For terms &c., apply to Charles D. Meriam, on the premises, Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, or Francis Jackson, 27 State street, Boston.

March 12, 1845.

SPLENDID ROSES.

Joseph Breck & Co., have for sale strong Plants of the new and beautiful Perpetual Rose, La Reine, and Cloth of Gold Noisette, at 84 each; Solfatain, 82; New Village Maid, beautiful stripe, 81; Madame Hardy, elegant white damask, 81,—with a great variety of other new and rare Roses. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 26, 1845.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who has a practical knowledge of Gardening, in all its branches, and who has filled the situation of foreman in one of the best places in New England, for the past two years, wishes a situation in a public or private establishment. Can furnish good reference. A line addressed to J. S., and left at the N. E. Farmer Office will receive attention.

March 25.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

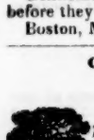
His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

COLUMBIA STREET.



SAMUEL POND, *Nurseryman, Cambridgeport, Mass.*, has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, Plum do., Cherry do. &c. Also, 500 Pears and Plums of extraordinary size, many of them have borne fruit.

Trees of an extraordinary size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city FREE OF EXPENSE.

Orders left at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 11, 1845.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do. Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

EARLY PEAS! EARLY PEAS!!

The finest assortment of EARLY PEAS ever offered for sale, have just been received by the subscribers, who can confidently recommend them as being superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market. The following are some of the varieties, viz:

Prince Albert Peas,	Cedo Nulli,
Smith's Early do.	Hill's Early, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 N. Market St.

Feb. 18, 1845.

COLLEGIATE AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The subscriber, having had occasion to observe from his own experience in teaching, that too little attention is generally paid to the physical education of youth, while their minds are employed in study, and also in view of the demand there is for an Agricultural School, proposes to establish a BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LADS, IN WESTBORO', Mass., to commence on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, with a course of instruction designed to secure equal attention to the physical, social, mental and moral discipline of his pupils. The tilling of the earth will, therefore, form a part of the course of instruction, and a distinctive feature of the school, as tending of itself, more than any thing else, not only to secure to the pupils a vigorous constitution, but also—especially by the cultivation of Fruits and Flowers—to soften their manners, to refine their taste, to invigorate their minds, and to render them more susceptible of moral impressions.

It is not designed to make this a manual-labor school, as this term is generally understood; nor is it intended that the rural labor which will be required from all the pupils, shall have reference directly to a preparation for agricultural pursuits. The pupils will be prepared for college or for agricultural or commercial pursuits, according as parents may desire. For those pupils whose destination in life may be the pursuit of Agriculture, a thorough course of instruction will be adopted in BOTANY, MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; and these sciences will be illustrated by experiments with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, with which the school is provided.

The regulations for government and discipline will be strict, and yet such as would be adopted in every well regulated family. No pupil of vicious habits will be allowed to remain in the family.

The number of pupils will be limited to twentyfive. Expenses:—For Board, Room, Washing, Lights, Fuel, and Tuition in the Collegiate and Commercial department the annual charge will be $150: but for those who take the scientific course in the Agricultural department, and who have the benefit of lectures and experiments, the charge will be $200 per annum.

C. G. HAZELTINE, M. A. Principal.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen:—President HOPKINS, Williams College: Rev. DORUS CLARKE; Messrs JOSEPH BRECK, CHAS. G. GREENE, and GEORGE DENNY, Boston.

Westboro', March 4, 1845.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-soil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates; as they are agents for many of the best nurseries and gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants of every description.

March 11, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 SCHOOL STREET.